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REPORT,

Of the Committee appointed to consider the rights, duties and obligations of parents, instructors and pupils, in regard to our public Schools, delivered before the Oxford County Lyceum.

While the Committee have not felt at liberty to neglect the service assigned them, altogether, they have been unable to bestow that attention to the subject, which its importance demands. In its broad extent, it seems to embrace the whole business of education; and it is obvious, that a subject so important and so extensive, would require volumes, instead of a short hasty report, to be devoted to its consideration.

In our own State, the wisdom of Legislative enactments for the benefit of common education, is conspicuous. Every town is required, not invited, to raise a definite amount of money for the support of common schools. Provision is also made for furnishing all children who attend school, whether rich or poor, with the requisite books. And that nothing may be wanting to insure correct and able instruction, superintending school Committees are provided for in all the towns, to ascertain the qualifications of instructors prior to their commencing the business of instruction, and to examine from time to time into the state of every school. The choice of books and other important powers are conferred on the superintending school Committees, and it would seem, on the whole, that nothing, or very little is left to be done beyond a faithful observance of the provisions of law in this behalf.

The subject of education, in general, from its vast importance, has often engaged the attention of the greatest and best of men. It is to be regretted, that we have little else from all who have written or spoken upon the subject, than plausible theory, ingenious declamation, and splendid eloquence. We read, we hear, we are charmed, but remain in reality as ignorant of the practical details of the subject, as we were before. We admire the writer or the speaker, but receive not a single ray to light us along the path of practical duty. It is here we want instruction, and we want it in didactic simplicity. We want the friend of education to descend from the proud eminence of mount Parnassus and sit down with us—with parents, at the domestic fireside—with the schoolmaster in his desk—with the boy on his bench, disrobed for the moment, of the splendour of great natural and acquired talent, and content with its simplest and plainest teachings. Such a man would deserve the title of benefactor, and he would have it.

But have our laws left no duties for us beyond their wise and salutary provisions? Year after year our children resort to school. Each winter in country, begins and ends with it, and each winter the pupil begins and ends, where he began and ended before. Why is it so? Why such stunted fruit from so expensive a culture? A large part of the cause originates at home. One of the most common evils is that of withdrawing children negligently or intentionally from school. The weather is cold or hot; it snows or it rains; or the child has attended to study for a considerable period, is tired and needs a little respite, or the parent requires his services at home. A slight excuse will answer; it is only a day or two, a week or a little more, of no great importance.

A greater evil, one indeed from which the preceding one results, and which is the prolific source of infinite mischief, is to be found in the deplorable negligence and want of interest in the parent, in regard to the studies of the pupil and his advancement in them. How many parents, in reply to the question, what is your son studying at school, would be obliged to answer 'I don't know,'—and if they did know, could give no account of the progress. The child goes and comes; the parent rests contented with the gratuitous assumption, that all is right; time progresses and is expected to confer learning, almost by its mere progress, as it does physical strength and stature. Nothing disturbs the settled repose of parental indifference and stupid apathy, unless perchance the child receives admonition or correction at school, and then an interest is commonly excited.

The obligations of Parents to provide for the support and welfare of their children, is too well understood, at least in theory, to require illustration. Resulting from this obligation, no duty is more imperative, than that of furnishing moral and intellectual instruction. Not only the well being of children, but as affected by the general discharge of parental duty, that of society itself is at stake. Parental responsibility receives from these considerations a most solemn and important character. What, then, should a parent do in a concern so momentous? Let him do what he can, and he can do much. The work of education begins early. The attentive observer of human

life, finds instruction and entertainment in noticing its earliest operations. He sees how soon the eye of the tender infant opens upon external objects and holds a silent converse with them, when frequently unobserved by parental solicitude. From this early period to the longest and latest period of existence, the child or man is but a scholar—sometimes in what is technically called a school, at others in the great school of life. As the faculties of the child are developed, abundant evidence is furnished of the effect, not only of its own experience, but of the manners, habits, example and instruction of those around it. The character, both moral and intellectual, receives its early modification, its bias, its coloring so to speak, from these sources. A very few years of early life, may thus settle the child's destiny.—Should those, with whom it is conversant, manifest an habitual indifference to propriety of conduct, and to a taste for intellectual culture, the child sees it, inclines to it, imbibes it, inhales almost with the very air, and acquires a distinctive and settled bias, destined perhaps to last forever. Hence the expediency of proper early instruction—instruction even at a period, when it can be imparted by example only, and direct instruction when the faculties are further developed. Still, however, now as indeed at all times, precept and example should unite and harmonize.—Creatures of imitation, children need only observe their parents and those around them aspiring after moral goodness and intellectual excellence to catch the inspiration. A very little instruction superadded appropriately and timely, produces benefits, the worth of which it is not easy to calculate. So open is the tender mind believed to be to the influence of external causes, that the mere reading of a newspaper before children is not without its effect, and the distribution of small toy books, of little pecuniary importance, though destined to be mutilated and destroyed in a month, has an unquestionable salutary tendency. If parents were alive to this subject what wonders might be accomplished? By the use of a very few means in the power of every parent, the poor as well as the rich, a taste and relish for such pursuits may be created—curiosity may be awakened, a habit of attention, so indispensable to all mental effort may be commenced and cherished and a deep, active lasting interest excited. It is needless to remark, that if education began thus early, as it might and should, it would hardly become necessary to drive the reluctant urchin to his school, and if continued and conducted as it might and should be, by the attention and fostering care of parental solicitude, from day to day, continually, many a dunce would become the scholar, and many an instructor would be relieved from a portion of the odium, which parents are generally ready to heap upon his unsuccessful labors.

Absence from school are sometimes unavoidable. But when they are occasioned by any thing short of absolute necessity, they should receive their legitimate appellation; they are crimes, the consequences of which are serious and lasting. Among pupils a degree of emulation is always found to exist; the absence of one retards his progress and creates a distance between him and his classmates. The absentee impairs his relish of study, and loses something of his alacrity and elasticity of mind, and looking forward to the advanced post of his associates, fancies he sees, in the distance interposed between him and them, as it were an almost impassable gulph—he looks, languishes and stops, or at best in ordinary cases, pursues with lazy, lingering, irresolute steps, the course of his more fortunate classmates. In such instances, and indeed whenever the school is constantly attended, and laudable proficiency is made, the benefit of a parent's care is incalculable.—His solicitude will lead him to inquire what progress has been made each day, what difficulties have arisen, what obstacles have been surmounted, what victory has been achieved and what pain or what pleasure attended the effort.—By thus manifesting an interest, by making the pupil's pursuits his own, by bestowing a little judicious applause when merited, and admonition when deserved he facilitates the labors of the Instructor—doubles the attachment of the scholar to his books, and plants for him a thousand flowers along the path of learning and duty.

Among the benefits that would result to our public schools by a faithful discharge of parental duty, it is not the least, that the standard of qualification in the Instructor would be elevated. A more particular and rigid inquiry would be made into his natural talents, his scientific attainments, his temper, deportment and aptness to teach. Indifference in these particulars is fatal to improvement. Raise your superintending school Committees; are they always

men of commanding eminence in science and literature? Are they always men, who have outrun public sentiment in the march of improvement? No. And suppose them to be such, are they always unbending, inflexible in their course? A portion of the community, and many school agents, deem it enough that a master is qualified to instruct the children as far as their fathers went.—The contract for instruction is almost always made before the examination is had; and when, after this, a candidate is pronounced unqualified, the examining committee have nothing to do but to fold their robes about them and prepare to die with decency, for the master and his friends, the agent and the district,—the Philistine and all his host are upon them.

The duties of a schoolmaster are arduous and important. Few, very few enter upon them, qualified in all respects, or with a due sense of their responsibility. That they should possess a competent share of science, is agreed on all hands; but what that competency should be, is a question not so readily settled.—Your Committee believe, that a majority of instructors get but little beyond the mechanical part of science, as is frequently exemplified in the recitations of a day in school. Instruction in the various branches is given according to law, not public law, not the law of science, but the law of some individual, upon whose instructions the schoolmaster himself happened to attend some years before.—In English grammar and arithmetic, for example, sentences are parsed and questions solved in a particular way, not because the right way or the best way in itself considered; but for the all sufficient reason, that the master was so taught. It is ludicrous enough to observe in his parsing book, how carefully he has noted in the margin the authorities of his Preceptor, as also in his arithmetic, the solution of the more difficult and complicated questions just as though science consisted of the dicta of learned men, and had no principles of its own to depend upon. Any deviation from the well-remembered or faithfully recorded mode, is pronounced wrong,—while in reality it may or may not be so. It is easy to perceive how incompetent such a schoolmaster is to instruct others in those departments of science, of which he is unable to take an enlarged view, or to understand and explain the rationality, whose principal intellectual endowment seems to be the power of recollecting the ipse dixit of other men. This is no caricature. Such schoolmasters there are, and such there will be, till public sentiment is changed and a reformation takes place.

The science of an accomplished instructor is of a different description. To him the prescribed task is only the medium or occasion for illustrating principle, performed not for its own sake, but to convey a knowledge of the general doctrine or rule involved in it. The particular example is thus made to bring a useful auxiliary for all future occasions. The mind seizes upon it, appropriates it to her own use, makes it a fresh and powerful instrument of further progress, which, like an additional pulley gives increased efficacy to all her previously acquired powers. To the want of the faculty, in teachers, of detecting general truths contained in the particular examples, the inability to abstract them from their individuality of form and expression, and to embody and bring them home to the intimate possession of the mind, is to be ascribed much of the ill success that attends our public schools.

Nor is it sufficient that the instructor possesses the requisite scientific acquirements. The remark has grown into a proverb, that *learning does not make the schoolmaster*. It is one and only one of the cardinal qualifications. He should also possess an aptness to teach, in which is included, at the least, a quickness of apprehension, a talent at discrimination, an ability to illustrate principles, and to explain all the intermediate steps of a process by which the mind arrives at results, accompanied with an amiable, ingenuous, high-minded disposition, which inclines him to bring forward all his efforts for the benefit of his pupils. The master is too often found deficient in these particulars.

Not to enlarge upon topics on which volumes might be written, it may be proper to insist on one other qualification of great moment, which is too often entirely overlooked; it is that of good moral character. Candidates, indeed, carry the evidence of this qualification in their pockets, legibly written and officially signed by the Selectmen. The true construction of this important document is, that the bearer is not known to be addicted to gross vices, and is believed to be unspotted by the commission of crime. The certificate may be true, but after all, how little does it, or can it prove beforehand, that the bearer does possess the moral character essential to a schoolmaster. It is not enough that he

holds a standing removed from infamy; it is not enough that his life and deportment are not open to reproach—it is not enough that he assents to the principles of sound ethics. He should not only assent, but feel—he should not only feel, but act;—he should not only act, but instruct and enforce. His heart should be alive with moral sensibility. He should consider the little beings entrusted to his care, as those who hold a place and must ever hold a place in the moral government of God—whose moral destiny is to be affected by his instructions through all coming time. Occasions occur a thousand and a thousand times in school for inculcating almost every moral duty—not in a set of formal lecture,—not with the austerity of a tyrant, and with a magisterial air and vindictive asperity; but in the multiplied opportunities of a moment's comment; the occasional remark on the justness and beauty of a sentiment, the affectionate and kind approbation of any instance of propriety of conduct—by illustrating the importance of truth—the advantages of integrity—the ennobling nature of humanity and benevolence. His moral instruction should be like the dew of Heaven, gently, equally, continually and noiselessly falling upon the objects of his charge. The tender plant is thus watered to bloom in life and to bloom forever.

In regard to the government of a school, austerity has mitigated some of its ancient rigor. It is agreed on all hands, that the discipline should be of a parental character. The master's desk no longer frowns with instruments of torture. Our laws as well as our schools have felt the influence of public sentiment, and the whipping post and the green hide have yielded to the milder spirit of the age. It is however consistent with that spirit and in accordance with the opinion of all sober minded men, that *obedience should be had*, and in cases of absolute necessity, which rarely occur, and only then, should resort be had to corporal chastisement—and then too, in a manner free from anger, resentment or appearance of revenge—in a spirit of reluctance after admonition and every motive of human action has been resorted to in vain. Good masters make obedient scholars, and in most if not all cases of corporeal punishment, there is cause to suspect that the fault is not wholly on one side. It is confidently believed that in a majority of instances, the consequences of such chastisement have been far from salutary. More frequently than otherwise, the victim himself is made little better, and often becomes an object of sympathy. The school regards the master as cruel and relentless—the finer feelings rebel instantly, and an unfriendly sentiment is created which months and sometimes years fail to wear away.

Thus far have your Committee glanced at a few leading ideas relative to the duty of parents and instructors. It remains to say something of the pupil.—It is obvious that the scholar, during the years of mere childhood, is entirely in the hands of his parents and instructor. All his duties at this period are enumerated in one word—Obedience.—This duty indeed continues during his pupilage. In addition to this obvious one, the Committee here thought proper to dwell only on the single duty of personal exertion and self education.—The indifference and listlessness of parents should moderate their expectations of results, which under all the circumstances, it would require almost a miracle to produce; and instructors need not expect to reap, where they have not sowed—to anticipate success in any extraordinary degree, without better qualifications and higher effort. Still, when every thing has been done, that parents and instructors can do, and the fruit is nevertheless small in proportion to the pains of culture, the fault is to be ascribed to the scholar.

Nothing is more true, or deserves to be oftener repeated in the pupil's ear, than that it rests with himself in the midst of all possible aids and advantages, and it might be added in a limited sense, amidst all possible disadvantages and discouragements, whether he will be an ignoramus or a scholar. The same is strictly true of men, and the distinction among them is not so much attributable to the difference of native talent, as to the difference of self culture. It is a universal law of nature, that nothing valuable can be obtained without paying the price. It is so, in all the pursuits of life, and emphatically so, in those of science and literature. The price, that the scholar pays, is long, laborious, unremitting effort. He cannot purchase for less. Nor can he find a substitute. All the facilities in the world are but the implements which he must use himself. This truth constitutes the foundation of all mental improvement, but it is not present at all times with the pupil, and requires to be repeated, illustrated, urged and enforced upon his consideration. When once he is made to feel its force, he sets himself

at work in good earnest. Well it is for the moral and intellectual powers, that excellence is not easily to be attained.—Well it is for the scholar, that he must toil and struggle and persevere; since discipline & exercise are the only means to bring these powers to maturity and perfection, and they are matured and perfected in exact proportion to the effort put forth and the obstacles overcome. It is the fault of our times to be superficial. It were folly to deny that vast improvements have been made within a few years in many important particulars. Books have changed—instruction has changed—the work of education is commenced earlier. But we should guard against the false notion, that the labors of the scholar are less required. Were we to confide in the pretention of some books and some men we should hail the present as an intellectual Millennium. Boys do not make themselves, but are made scholars in as many months, as it formerly required years. Connect the pupil with the literary Galvanic battery of new books—new instruments—methods of instruction, and he becomes the grammarian, the mathematician, the chemist, the philosopher—any thing we please, in "six weeks."—We enter our deliberate, earnest and solemn protest, against such notions. We protest against any doctrine; power or improvement, that pretends to release the student from study—long, patient, active, laborious study. The leading idea of his mind, the principle engraved upon his heart—the best and dearest companion of his early walks and his evening meditations, should be effort, effort, effort.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report and account of the Land Agent; also a report of John G. Deane, and Edward Kavanaugh, appointed to ascertain the number of persons settled on the public line running west from the Monument.

Bills reported and read once, &c.

Resolve in favor of Wm. Vance.

An act respecting lumber in Mattawamkeag river.

An act to improve the navigation of Penmaquan.

The Senate took up a bill to incorporate the Portland Theatre Company.—A motion was made to postpone the bill indefinitely, whereupon a protracted debate arose. The question on indefinite postponement was decided in the negative, yeas 9, nays 14. It was then moved to lay it on the table—negated 11 to 10. Bill passed 11 to 9.

Act to incorporate proprietors of Eastport Academy, passed yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

Bill to incorporate the proprietors of the island wharf.

Resolve for completing the Baring and Foulton road was read once, and Friday next, at ten o'clock, assigned for a second reading.

Bill incorporating the town of Penmaquan was amended in concurrence with the House, so as to alter the name to Pembrolle, and passed to be engrossed.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill for the destruction of bears, wolves, &c. reported the same as taken into a draft, and the same was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Bill for the choice of Register of Deeds, in the North District in the County of Washington, was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Cherryfield Academy.

Bill to incorporate Eastport Atheneum, read once.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2.

Bills finally passed

Acts to incorporate the towns of Princeton, Lee, and Jones' Port.

Additional act regulating elections.

An act in addition to an act to provide for the education of youth.

The committee on Agriculture reported a bill to incorporate the Livermore Hemp Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Meguire, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a resolve providing for the publication of the laws.—[It provides that papers which publish the laws shall be required to publish them on separate sheets, either an extra or their regular numbers—all in one paper if practicable] the publication to be in the State paper in 30 days after the session, and in 20 days after that in all other papers, for which all such publishers of newspapers shall be entitled to \$25 each.] Resolve read once.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Bills passed to be engrossed.

Bill to prevent destruction of salmon trout: act relating to Augusta Hotel.

Bill to improve the navigation of Penmaquan river by a dam and lock.

[Bills read once, &c.]
 Bill to incorporate Waldo Bank.
 Resolve for relief of Wm. Hilton.
 Bill to incorporate Gray, Standish, Hollis and Alfred stage Co.
 Bill to repeal an act regulating the taking of fish in the town of Penobscot.
 Resolve in favor of John G. Deane; also, resolve in favor of Edward Kavanagh—paying them for their services in going to Madawaska, &c.
 Leave to withdraw on petition of Benjamin Fisk and others—Pelatiah Leach, Jr. and others—Alpheus Felch and others.
 Bill to change the mode of appointing clerks of courts, read once, and Tuesday next assigned for second reading.
 Four hundred copies of Land agent's report were ordered to be printed.
 Petition of Jacob Schofield and others, referred to next Legislature.
 Ordered, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing an act concerning corporations passed 17th March, 1831.
 On motion of Mr. Meguire, Ordered, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform mode of calling the first meetings of new corporations for their organization.
 [Acts finally passed.]
 Cumberland Agricultural Society—relating to Winthrop Bank—Gun house at Bath—act to incorporate town of Pembroke—bill to incorporate Kennebec and Somerset pasturage company.
 FRIDAY, Feb. 3.
 [Bills passed to be engrossed.]
 Bill to set off land from Porter to Brownfield.
 Bill to incorporate Livermore Hemp Manufacturing company.
 Act to secure to owners of logs, &c.
 Act to incorporate Lincoln Bank.
 Act to incorporate proprietors of Meadow Brook, &c.
 Bill regulating publication of laws.
 [Bills reported, read once, &c.]
 Act additional to incorporate proprietors of Augusta hotel.
 Bill to prevent destruction of salmon trout.
 Resolve in favor of Buxton and Hollis.
 Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of J. Walker; of Thomas Wing—of the inhabitants of Anson; of Abiah Austin and others; of Jedediah Adams and others. Petition of inhabitants of Bethel referred to next Legislature.
 On motion of Mr. Meguire, Ordered, That the committee on the public buildings be directed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the occupation of this building for any other than legislative purposes.
 The bill to incorporate the Portland Theatre Company, having been negatived in the House, was returned to the Senate. The Senate voted to adhere to its former vote passing the bill to be engrossed.
 MONDAY, Feb. 6.
 Bills read once.
 Act to incorporate Merchant's Bank, at Bangor, Capital stock, \$50,000.
 Bill to incorporate Commercial Bank, at Bath.
 Resolve for admitting Thomas Bartlett to practice Law.
 Bill to repeal an act regulating the taking of fish in the town of Penobscot.
 To revoke charter of Cumberland Insurance Company.
 Resolve to aid the town of Lincoln.
 Passed to be engrossed.
 Act to incorporate Waldo Bank.
 Act to incorporate Gray, Standish, and Hollis Stage Company.
 Resolve in favor of William Hilton, Jr.
 Resolve in favor of John G. Deane, and resolve in favor of Edward Kavanagh were taken up, and after some debate was laid on the table.
 The Senate voted to adhere to its order for raising a select committee to correct errors in the valuation of taxable property.
 The bill to incorporate the Portland Theatre Company came from the House a second time with its non concurrence. The Senate voted to adhere to its former vote passing the bill to be engrossed—adhering 9, against it 6. A committee of conference was appointed consisting of Messrs. Burnham, Groton and Talbot.
 The bill providing a bounty for bears, wolves, louperviers, and wildcats, came from the House amended. The Senate concurred in the amendments.
 Petition was received from Richard Clay and others, for a Bank at Gardiner—also of trustees of Westbrook Academy for aid.
 Bills finally passed.
 To incorporate Somerset pasturage Company; Cherryfield Academy; East Somerset Agricultural Society, additional to regulate judicial process and proceedings; in favor of Nehemiah Leavitt.
 The joint standing committee on the State Prison made a report which was accepted.
 TUESDAY, Feb. 7.
 Order of notice was directed on petition of Jonathan Bartlett. Resolves in favor of Wm. W. Quimby, and in favor of Reuben Murch, reported and read once; also bill authorizing Rufus Dwi-

nai and others to erect a boom across the Stillwater branch of the Penobscot river, between Birch Stream and Ebers Point; and side or branch booms between Hemlock Island and Orson Island—between Birch stream and Pushaw falls, and between Pea cove and the outlet of the thoroughfare between Orson and Marsh Islands.
 Bills passed to be engrossed.
 Bill to incorporate Merchants Bank.
 Bill to incorporate Commercial Bank.
 To revoke charter of Cumberland Insurance Company.
 Bill to authorize ministerial funds to be appropriated by towns to their common schools was read. Mr. Keith moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. He said several orders and petitions on the same subject had been referred to this committee.
 The reference was supported by Messrs. Meguire and Keith, and opposed by Messrs. Burnham and Bridgman, and finally prevailed.
 Resolve to admit Thomas Bartlett to practice law was read and passage refused.
 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.
 (Bills passed to be engrossed.)
 Resolves in favor of John G. Deane, and in favor of Edward Kavanagh.
 In favor of Charles S. Preble.
 The committee on engrossed bills having reported the bill to incorporate St. Alban's Academy, correctly engrossed.
 Dr. Burnham moved to lay it on the table, which motion prevailed.
 Mr. Keith from the joint select committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of erecting a monument over the remains of the late Governor, Enoch Lincoln, made a report accompanied with a resolve appropriating a sum not exceeding \$500 for the erection of a granite obelisk with a suitable inscription over the tomb of Enoch Lincoln in the public grounds in front of the Capitol.
 The resolve in favor of Wm. W. Quimby was read. Dr. Ingalls moved to strike out \$4 per month for three years, and insert \$3. The amendment prevailed.
 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 THURSDAY, Jan. 26.
 The committee on Literary Institutions reported leave to withdraw on petition of Edmund Pillsbury for an Academy at Newport.
 A bill from the Senate regulating elections was read twice. It provides that when classed towns fail to elect a Representative, the time shall be fixed by law for the subsequent trials.
 Bill to increase the capital stock of Central Bank passed to be engrossed.
 On motion of Mr. Eaton,
 Ordered, That Messrs. Eaton of Winslow, Bailey of Parsonsfield, and Tobin of Hartford be appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of revising or repealing the 2d section of and act passed April 1, 1831, securing to owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other timber, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.
 Resolve from Senate in favor of Nathaniel Haskell, passed to be engrossed.
 The Committee on Literature reported leave to withdraw on petition of Monmouth Academy. The report was adopted.
 The committee on Literary Institutions, to whom was referred the petition of John R. Hill praying for an academy at Exeter, reported leave to withdraw.
 Order of notice was granted on petition of Joseph Libbey and others.
 Remonstrance of 640 inhabitants of Portland against a city form of government, was read and referred to committee on Judiciary who has the subject under consideration.
 Bill to increase the capital stock of Bangor Commercial Bank passed to be engrossed.
 The committee on Literary Institutions reported a bill to incorporate St. Albans Academy.
 Order of notice was granted on petition for a division of the town of Thomaston.
 Order of notice (in Eastport Sentinel) was granted on petition of Lubec Manufacturing Company.
 On petition of William Frost and others, leave to bring in a bill was granted, and a bill was read relating to the securing of logs, masts, &c. in the Androscoggin river. Read once, Mr. Clark moved that the bill be laid on the table and printed. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.
 FRIDAY, Jan. 27.
 Bill to incorporate St. Albans Academy was read a third time. Mr. Sweat of Prospect moved an amendment requiring that the Academy should never apply to the State for any endowment. The amendment was negatived, yeas, 47, nays 77. The bill then passed to be engrossed.
 An order came from the Senate appointing Messrs. Burnham and Hutton a committee on the part of the Senate to take into consideration the expediency of making a law authorizing towns to appropriate their ministerial funds to the use of primary schools. The House joined Messrs. Jordan of Raymond,—

Sprague of Franklin, and Jenkins of Eliot.
 On motion of Mr. Gallison,
 Ordered, That the joint committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of assessors exempting from taxation old and infirm persons and by so doing deprive them of the right of suffrage.
 On motion of Mr. Shapleigh,
 Ordered, That the joint standing committee on Literary Institutions, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 5th section of an additional act providing for the education of youth, passed Feb. 25, 1825.
 On motion of Mr. Frost,
 Ordered, That the committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of an act to restrain unincorporated Banking associations, and for other purposes, passed March, 13, 1821, so as to give bills of a denomination less than \$5 of every incorporated Bank in the State of Vermont, the same currency as those of Banks of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.
 An order came from the Senate, that the committee on judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that all disputes between towns relative to jurisdictional limits, may be hereupon settled by the judicial department.
 On motion of Mr. Fessenden,
 Ordered, That the inspector general of beef and pork be directed to return into the office of Secretary of State, in order that the same be laid before the House, and account under affirmation of all fees received by him in virtue of his said office since his appointment thereto, distinguishing those fees received by himself personally and those received by his deputies; and also a detained statement of the sums paid by him for cutting weighing, and packing, and for cooperating, during the time aforesaid.
 On motion of Mr. Ludden,
 Ordered, That Messrs. Ludden, Porter and Higgins be a committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to abolish the Courts of Common Pleas, and office of Sheriff, and provide a substitute for the same, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.
 On motion of Mr. Rust,
 Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the 3d section of the act entitled "An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors for debt," passed March 31, 1831, as to allow Justices of the Peace not being of the quorum to administer the poor debtor's oath.
 On motion of Mr. Parsons,
 Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the same power to towns having a less number than eight hundred inhabitants, that to towns having a greater number now have to raise any sum of money for making and repairing highways.
 On motion of Mr. Clark of Hallowell,
 Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the subject of further regulating by law appeals in civil actions before Justices of the Peace.
 On motion of Mr. Boyd,
 Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending or repealing an act entitled "an Act in addition to an Act respecting Pounds and impounding beasts going at large or damage feasant," passed Feb. 1825.
 SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
 A communication was read by the Speaker from Amos Allen, Esq. signifying his acceptance of the office of Councillor.
 On motion of Mr. Tobin,
 Ordered, That the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions be directed to inquire into the expediency of so far amending the law in relation to the education of youth, as to place the school committee in the several towns and plantations in this State under the control of their respective towns and plantations.
 An act regulating the time of elections in the classed towns, passed to be engrossed.
 MONDAY, Jan. 30.
 Bill incorporating Calais Railway Company was taken up. Mr. McCrate moved to amend by limiting the time to 30 instead of 50 years.
 Mr. Hamlin was opposed to the motion. He did not see any reason for the amendment. There was a clause in the bill giving the Legislature a right to alter, restrict, or amend their charter. It was not necessary to restrict twice.
 Mr. McCrate said if the position of the gentleman from Columbia was correct, he did not see the use of limiting any charter. Bank charters and all others were subject to modification &c. by the legislature, yet they were always limited. It was more in accordance with republican principles to limit them to short times than to give them long duration.
 Mr. O'Brien said this railway was calculated to be of great benefit to that section of the country. He hoped we should not so far restrict the charter as to prevent its going into operation. He

feared the amendment proposed would have that effect.
 The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed.
 An act to incorporate the town of Penmaquan was read twice, and tomorrow assigned for a third reading.
 TUESDAY, Jan. 31.
 Resolves passed to be engrossed.
 Act incorporating the town of Penmaquan. The bill was amended by striking out the word Penmaquan wherever it occurred, and inserting instead thereof, the word Pembroke.
 Act to incorporate Calais Railway Company.
 An act to incorporate the Somerset and Kennebec Pasturage Company read twice and ordered to a third reading.
 Resolve in favor of Cherryfield Academy, granting \$3000 dollars, was read once, and tomorrow assigned for a second reading.
 WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.
 Bill incorporating the Portland Theatre was read once, and a second reading given it by a vote of 49 to 47, and tomorrow assigned for a third reading by a vote of 64 to 53.
 The committee to whom was referred an order of the House, directing an inquiry into the expediency of exempting aged and infirm persons from taxation, and thereby deprive them of the right of suffrage, reported that Legislation on this subject is inexpedient.
 An act additional to an act incorporating the Augusta Hotel Company, giving them power to hold property to the amount of \$20,000 was read once, and to-morrow assigned for a third reading.
 The bill to abolish the office of Crier as taken into a new draft, passed to be engrossed.
 Act incorporating the town of Jones' Port, finally passed.
 On motion of Mr. Jarvis,
 Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting by law the estate of sureties on Deputy Sheriff's bonds, from liability from losses arising after the death of said sureties, and after notice thereof shall have been given to the Sheriff.
 The resolve directing the Governor to appoint an agent to procure authentic copies of documents relating to the organization of militia companies was taken up.
 THURSDAY, Feb. 2.
 An act for the destruction of bears and wolves.
 Mr. Lowell moved to amend the bill by inserting after the word wolves, the words, and one dollar for each Loup cervier.
 [Loup cervier—Stag wolf, pronounced in French something like too cevee.]
 Mr. Eustis hoped the amendment would be adopted. Lucevees were plenty in his part of the country. He had heard of their stopping men in the road and actually preventing their passing. The amendment was adopted and then the bill was read a second time and tomorrow assigned for third reading.
 An act making members of mutual fire insurance companies witnesses in suits at law where said companies are a party in the suit, was passed to be engrossed.
 Bill incorporating the Kennebec and Somerset pasturage company, passed to be engrossed.
 On motion of Mr. Lowell, Ordered, That the committee on State Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so far altering or amending the act passed March 28, 1831, entitled "an additional act to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands" as to reduce the minimum price of land, which should be sold to such persons, as will engage to settle and improve the same from fifty cents to twenty five cents per acre, and also as far as to authorize the Land Agent to sell any of the public lands to such persons on a credit of any length of time, not exceeding six years, the purchaser giving the security for the payment of the purchase money, which is provided in said act, and paying interest thereon annually.
 SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA. The debate on the abolition of slavery, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was closed on the 25th ult., having occupied exactly a fortnight. "During that time," says the Richmond Whig, "it has interested and absorbed the attention of this community beyond all precedent; and has been conducted with an ability, zeal, and eloquence, beyond any thing the Capitol of Virginia has witnessed since its foundation.
 The inquiry and discussion have terminated in the following explicit and implied declaration on the part of the House of Delegates: 1. That it is not expedient at this session, to legislate on abolition. 2. That the colored population of Virginia is a great evil. 3. That humanity and policy in the first place, demand the removal of the free, and those who will become free,—looking to an extensive voluntary manumission. 4. That this will absorb our present means. 5. (undeniable implication,) That when public opinion is more developed; when the people have spoken more explicitly, and the means are better devised, that it is

expedient to commence a system of abolition.
 On the 27th ult., Mr. Brodnax, from the select committee on Slaves and Free Negroes, reported a bill devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes, and such as may become free to Liberia. The bill is a long one, but its principal features are, the appropriation of 100,000 for the current year, and 200,000 per annum, for succeeding years to the transportation of free negroes to Africa.
 We are not informed that this report has been acted upon.—Boston Transcript.
 Extract from Mr. Clay's Speech on Van Buren's Nomination.
 Mr. CLAY said, after the most deliberate consideration, I regret that I find myself utterly unable to reconcile with the duty I owe to my country, a vote in favor of this nomination. I regret it, because in all past strife of party, the relations of ordinary civility and courtesy, were never interrupted between the gentleman whose name is before us, and myself. But I regard my obligations to the people of the United States, and to the honor and character of the government, as paramount to every private consideration. There was no necessity known to us for the departure of this gentleman from the United States, prior to the submission of his name to the Senate. Great Britain was represented here by a diplomatic agent, having no higher rank than a Charge d'Affaires. We were represented in England by one of equal rank, one who had shed lustre upon his country by his high literary character; one of whom it may be justly said, in no respect was the inferior of the gentleman before us. Although I shall not controvert the right of the President, in an extraordinary case, to send abroad a public minister, without the advice and consent of the Senate, I do not admit that it ever ought to be done without the existence of some special cause to be communicated to the Senate. We have received no communication of the existence of any such special cause. This view of the matter might not have been sufficient alone to justify a rejection of this nomination; but is sufficient to authorize us to examine the subject with as perfect freedom as we could have done if the minister had remained in the U. States, and awaited the decision of the Senate. I consider myself, therefore, not committed by the separate and unadvised act of the President in departhing Mr. Van Buren, in the vacation of the Senate, and not a very long time before it was to assemble.
 My main objection to the confirmation of his appointment, arises out of his instructions to, the late minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britain. The attention of the Senate has been already called to parts of those instructions; but there are other parts of them, in my opinion, highly reprehensible. Speaking of the colonial question, he says:—"In reviewing the events which have preceded, and more or less contributed to a result so much to be regretted, there will be found three grounds on which we are assailable. First in our too long and too tenaciously resisting the right of Great Britain to impose protecting duties in her colonies; * * * and thirdly, in omitting to accept the terms offered by the act of Parliament of July, 1825, after the subject had been brought before Congress, and deliberately acted upon by our Government. * * * You will therefore see the propriety of possessing yourself fully of all the explanatory and mitigating circumstances connected with them that you may be enabled to obviate, as far as practicable, the unfavorable impression which they have produced."—And after reproaching the late administration with setting up claims for the first time, which they explicitly abandoned, he says, in conclusion, "I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that their origin in the past pretensions of this Government to have adverse influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain."
 On our side, according to Mr. Van Buren, all was wrong; on the British side all was right. We brought forward nothing but claims and pretensions; the British Government asserted on the other hand a clear and incontestible right. We erred in too tenaciously and too long insisting upon our pretensions, and not yielding at once to the force of their just demands. And Mr. McLane was commanded to avail himself of all the circumstances in his power to mitigate our offence, and to dissuade the British government from allowing their feelings justly incurred by the past conduct of the party driven from power, to have an adverse influence towards the American party now in power. Sir, was this becoming language from one independent nation to another? was it proper in the mouth of an American Minister? was it in conformity with the high, unsullied and dignified character of our previous diplomacy? was it not, on the contrary the language of a humble vassal to a proud and haughty lord? Was it not prostrating and degrading the American Eagle before the British Lion?
 I have another objection to this nomination.—I believe, upon circumstances which satisfy my mind, that to this gen-

clean is principally to be ascribed the introduction of the odious system of proscription, for the exercise of the elective franchise, in the Government of the U. States. I understand that it is the system on which the party in his own State, of which he is the reputed head, constantly acts. He was, among the first of Secretaries to apply that system to the dismissal of Clerks in his Department, known to me to be highly meritorious, and among them one who is now a Representative in the other House. It is a detestable system, drawn from the worst periods of the Roman Republic; and if it were to be perpetuated; if the offices, honors, and dignities of the people were to be put up to a scramble, to be decided by the result of every Presidential election, our government and its institutions, becoming intolerable, would finally end in a despotism as inexorable as that at Constantinople.

Sir, the necessity under which we are placed is painful. But it is no fault of the Senate, whose consent and advice are required by the constitution to consummate this appointment, that the Minister has been sent out of the United States without their concurrence. I hope the public will not be prejudiced by his rejection, if he should be rejected. And I feel perfectly assured that if the government to which he has been deputed shall learn that he has been rejected because he has there, by his instructions to Mr. McLane, stained the character of our country, the moral effect of our decision will greatly outweigh any advantages to be derived from his negotiations, whatever they may have been intended to be.

[From the Daily Courier.]
AUGUSTA, State of Maine, Feb. 8, 1832.
To the Editor of the Portland Courier.

Here I be again, my dear friend, right back on the old spot, poking about the Legislature to see what's going on, and to help take care the interests of our party. I got down there to Madawaska just in the nick of time; for I got a horse and rid day and night; and it was well I did, for Sargent Joel had got so outrageous mad, I raly believe if I had n't got there the day I did, he would have strung one or two of 'em right up by the neck. But I quashed matters at once and set 'em to studying that are little court martial book, and told 'em when they had any more fuss they must try all their cases by that, and they would n't find any law for hanging in it.

It's dreadful cold down there to Madawaska, I froze my toes and ears again a little, but not so bad as I did afore, for I took care to rop up in a bear skin. I see the Legislature, been disputing about passing a law to kill all the bears and wolves and sich kind of creatures.

I dont know whether that's a good plan or not. There's a good deal might be said on both sides. Them are bears are pesky mischievous. I heard a story while I was gone, but I dont know how true 'tis, how a great bear chased the Council, for that the Governor sent down to Fredrickton to carry provisions to our prisoners in jail there. Some reckoned the bear smelt the bread and cheese that he had in his saddle bags, and so took after him to get some of it. However, the Councilor got back safe. But I think this is a great argument in favor of killing off the bears. And on the other hand I believe the bear skin was all that kept me from freezing to death going to Madawaska tother day. So it seems we ought not to kill 'em quite all off, but raise enough to keep us in bear-skins; for I suppose my life would be worth as much to the State as the Councilor's.

I see since I've been gone, they've been choosing a State Treasurer here. I was sorry any of my friends held me up as a candidate. I didnt want it, for I've gotter office now. It doesnt bring quite so much money, but a good deal more. And besides, I know too well what belongs to the party to think of running against the regular candidate. And I've always been good friends long with Mr. Harris; I used to know him in Portland, and I wouldnt think of being a candidate against him. Some of my friends knew so well what I should wish about it, that they voted for Mr. Harris. So as it happened there wasnt but one vote given for me.

I feel a little put out with Dr. Burnham for an unhandsome running he gave me tother day in the Senate. He called me an "old rogue." I cant swallow that very well; for that's a character I never bore in Downingville nor Washington, nor any where else. He was disputing about paying Mr. Dean and Cavanaugh for going to Madawaska. He said they had n't ought to pay so much, for if they went at this rate, next thing, that old rogue Capt. Jack Downing would be sending in his bill.

But he need n't trouble himself about that, for as long as I have President Jackson to look to for paymaster, I dont care a snap about sending in any bills to the Legislature. But as for being called an old rogue, I wont. I dont mean to make a great fuss about it in the papers, as the Argus and Age did, so as to break up the harmony of the republican party. But if Dr. Burnham dont give me satisfaction, I'll call a caucus of the party and have him over the coals and du him over.

It's been such a cold winter here, some of the members think it is best to alter the constitution, so as to meet in the summer. Some say the folks that built the State House calculated that would be the case one of these days, and so they built an ice-house up over what they call the arcade, to keep 'em cool and make cool drink in hot weather. And they say the ice-house works well too; and got full some time ago, so they've had to take out cart loads and cart loads already. I've got a number more notions that I want to tell you about but I must wait till next time. Your loving friend,
CAPT. JACK DOWNING.

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilkins presented some resolutions of the President and Directors of the Pittsburg Bank, in favor of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank. The bill for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers of the Virginia line was reported without amendment. The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was discussed by Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Holmes of Maine. Mr. Holmes had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

Among the numerous memorials presented in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker from the Free Trade Convention, recently assembled in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Tariff. It was laid on the table, and 5000 copies, in addition to the usual number, directed to be printed. Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to reduce the postage on periodicals and pamphlets. Mr. Wilder from the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the 2d article of the treaty at Fort Wilkison. Mr. W. B. Shepherd, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to fix the salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Judges of the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill, Mr. Wickliffe's motion to re-commit the bill to a select Committee, to consist of one member from each State, was lost—yeas 76, nays 115. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to strike from the bill 48,000 as the ratio, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

"Hang out your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

IF We intended to have commenced the insertion of some of the letters of the Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, in this week's paper, but want of room prevented. We shall hereafter give place to them, which will no doubt be well received by our readers. Wishing to give as much attention to our legislative proceedings as possible, a large part of our columns are thus occupied. Much debating has occurred in the Legislature on the subject of the U. S. Bank. We have not room for the arguments in favor of or against the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank, but our readers will see the final decision upon the subject in our legislative journal.

NEWSPAPER BORROWING—This is a standing theme of complaint with publishers, and well it may be, for it does them immense injury. Various expedients have been tried by printers and patrons, but without full effect. Some have had their papers conveyed covertly to them, and they have read them with as much secrecy as the women used to drink tea in revolutionary days—but the secret would get out and persecution ensued.—We wish borrowers would reflect; it is very common, we assure them, to have subscribers stop their papers, for no reason under heaven, but the pestilence of lending.—Do reflect, sirs—you are finching us our bread. We have heretofore offered and now offer, to furnish any one, who is in the habit of troubling our subscribers, with our paper gratis, by his entering his name on our pauper list, and calling regularly at the office to receive it.

[The above article from the Salem Observer, is very applicable to some of the borrowers of our Observer. It is not a rare thing to hear of the kindness of newspaper borrowers. Not long since we had a subscriber tell us that his neighbors were so very kind that he believed he must stop his paper, for it was very seldom that he obtained it before they did, and when it came to hand it was two or three weeks old and very near worn out. Well, the paper is discontinued, and the man rather than be thus used will get along without a paper, and the printer also be a loser. Now, concurring with the editor of the Salem Observer, we'll give any and every borrower of our paper, the Observer as long as they'll let our subscriber's papers alone, and take the paper on the above terms.]

Twenty-four years ago, Mr. CLAY held the same political office which he holds now, viz: a seat in the U. S. Senate, from Kentucky.

The New Orleans papers of the 14th Jan. state that war is waging between the American settlers in Texas and the neighboring Indian tribes. Twenty three Indians had been killed in one rencontre and twenty one in another.

Cheap Marrying and unmarried.
By a new law of Tennessee, fee for marrying a couple is reduced to 50 cts. This is dog cheap. A bill was before the Legislature of the same State to enable females to get unmarried without cost. This is accommodating.

In the late fire at St. Thomas, 1200 houses were burnt in 10 hours—damage computed to amount between one and two million of dollars!

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.
Question—Has love a greater influence on man than prejudice?

UNION LYCEUM.—In this village on Tuesday evening next. Question—Is diversity of sentiment in matters of religion beneficial to man?

DIED.

In Minot, 9th inst. widow Sarah Densmore, aged 81.
In Letter A., by the fall of a tree, Mr. Barnabas Sawyer of Otisfield, aged 21.
In Portland, Mrs. Mercey, wife of Capt. David Smith, aged 73.
In Topsham, Gen. John Wilson, 52.

RARE CHANCE.
GREAT STOCK
AT COST!!!

THE subscriber having determined on removing from this town early in the spring, will sell his stock for one month from this date at cost. The stock, at this time, is probably the largest retail stock in town, and comprises as great a variety of

STAPLE AND FANCY
Goods,

as can be found at any other store in the place. Three quarters of the stock has been purchased within five months—and ALL the rest within eighteen months. As the goods will be offered at the actual cost, NO ABATEMENT will be made from the price first named—and as the object of the subscriber is to sell his goods not to strow them, he shall decline giving patterns. Those who are in want of VERY GOODS, will do well to call EARLY. Among the stock are the following articles—about 30 yds Broad & 4 1/2 yds Castles from \$1.40 to \$1.12 1/2—15 ps Cassimeres some of which are Super London double mill'd—Satinets—Silk, Worsteds, and Cotton Vestings—Irish Linens a fine assortment—300 dollars worth of Scarlet, White, and Black Merino Shawls—1500 yds black and cold Silas comprising a great assortment of colors and qualities—3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos—Merino Circassians—English and Scotch Ginghams—about 4000 yds Calicoes and Co. percales—Canton and Nankin Crapes—Rich French Crapes Shawls and Handkerchiefs—Silk Umbrellas super quality—Cotton Umbrellas—white and red Flannels—fig'd Flannels and Battments—Camblits and Pairs—Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, Cashmere and Cassimere Shawls—Thibet, Poplin and Fancy Silk Hdkfs—a very large assortment of Lustring, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery—5-4 blk Bombazines purchased very low—Swiss Muslins—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—Corded and Check'd Cambrics—Cambric Muslins—Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs—blk and white Bobinet Laces—Edgings and Quillings—Furniture Damians—blk silk Velvets—blk Lace Veils a great variety—Slate cold Pongees—French Muslins—Factory Shootings, Shirtings, Ticks and Checks—Leghorn and Satin Straw Bonnets, together with a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Country Traders will find many "GOOD BARGAINS" for their money. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to pay their bills previous to the 15th of March. G. C. LYFORD.
Portland, Feb. 15th, 1832. 4w36

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hager & Co.) have removed their Type and Stereotype Foundry to No. 26 Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. constantly on hand. They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7 1/2 per cent. discount for cash—

Six Line Pica, and all larger,	25 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1.16
Pearl,	1.40
Diamond,	2.00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B. are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust. The following are the prices at six months credit—

Medium or Royal	\$230
Super Royal	\$240
Imperial	\$250
"No. 2,	\$260
"No. 3,	\$275

New York, Jan. 20th, 1832. 66

PROSPECTUS
OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN
NORWAY, ME.
TO BE ENTITLED THE
JOURNAL OF THE TIMES.

KNOWING well the desire of many of the People of this County for a paper that shall be free from PARTY POLITICS, and their wish to have one that shall be useful in every other respect, it is proposed to publish one with the above title, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. In conducting a paper of this character, it will be our endeavor to avoid the evil spirit of all party, rather than advocate any one in particular. We would rather be the bearer of the olive branch than the fire-brand, amongst the conflicting interests of the community; by endeavoring to prove that undoubted, but neglected or forgotten truth—that the interest, the true interest of one, is the interest of ALL; and chiefly would we endeavor to show not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that it is for the interest of his employer, as well as himself, that he should have a fair remunerating price for his toil. We would claim for the children of industry, a perfect equality of rights and privileges, with those for whose profit they labor. A comprehensive survey of our own and Foreign Affairs, with a concise summary of every thing interesting and worthy of record will be weekly furnished to our readers. The interests of Education, Science, Agriculture, and the Arts will be specially attended to. In fact no pains will be spared to make it what it aspires to be, an interesting Family Newspaper.

The Price Current of Country Produce in the Portland market, will be published weekly. Also, a list of the broken Banks &c. in New-England.

TERMS.—The "Journal of The Times" will be printed on fine paper with fair type, at \$1 per annum if paid within three months—or \$1 25 if payment be delayed six months from the date of the subscription.

Agents will be appointed in every town in the County to whom all subscribers to the paper can make payment in cash or country produce. Any person obtaining five responsible subscribers will receive a sixth copy gratis.

No subscription received for a less term than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Interest will be charged on all arrearages of more than one year's standing.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Great Bargains,
ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—
BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT
Broad and Belisse
CLOTHES;

from 150 to 400; English MERINOS and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; Wide BLK and COL'D LUSTRING SILKS fm 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; CRAPES, from 250 to 350; PONGEES 12; good dark CALICOES from 10 to 25; SHAWLS of all kinds; FANCY HAKES, 17 to 75 cts.; Super FLAG SILK HAKES, yard square 75 cts.; Cold Cambrics yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1/2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Damask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 75; Gloves 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAINS 25 cts.—Cambrics 33—blk. and cold BOMBAZETTS 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOCKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs, Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and cold Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. Any person from the County wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER"

W. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12w27

New Goods.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE. MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians, Camblits, Camblit Plaid, Flanel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Bobinet Lace, Footing, Edging, Pearling, Fing, Gimp, Ticking, Crapes, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, bleached do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinett, Battiste, Cane, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fanny do., Cravats, Suspenders, Factory Ginghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Darning, Wicking, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Loaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitro, Waiters, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.

Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 28w

NOTICE

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of making and vending JOSEPH D. PRESCOTT'S Improved WIN-NOWING-MACHINE, for the towns of Turner, Buckfield, Paris, Hartford, Sumner, Hebron, Oxford, Norway, Greenwood and Woodstock, and have commenced the business of manufacturing said machines.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with the above article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.
EZRA F. BEAL.
WM. STEVENS.
Norway, Jan. 10, 1832. 30w

Public Attention!
Is most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an
INVALUABLE PREPARATION,
the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by undoubted testimony.

DR. RELFE'S

BOTANICAL DROPS!
are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered, for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate diseases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing shapes of *Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scirrey, Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.*

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus prevent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hereditary disease on his offspring.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles—red blotches—pimples on the face—festering eruptions on the skin—and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known, for he complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies.

WHITE TETH! AND HEALTHY GUMS!

THOSE who would retain, or restore these admirable personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder by purifying the mouth and prevents the accumulation of Tartar, operates as the best preventative of the TOOTH ACHE. The Dentifrice removes discolorations:—and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. And its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue, and by removing all offensive accumulations from the teeth—preserves the natural sweetness of the breath.—Price 50 cents 2

*None genuine unless signed on the outside wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

The Amer. can Farmer,
A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (A.C.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS of No. 43, Vol. 13.
On the Cultivation of Wheat and Improving Exhausted Land—Breeds of Cattle; Swine, Treatment of Diseased Horses, &c.—Cheat or Chess—Uses of Husbandry from Various Sources; Sheep fed with Pea Straw; Preparing Straw for Cattle Food; Management of Grass Lands; Pasture Land; Soiling; Lucerne—Planting Corn—Secord Prize Essay, Horticultural Division, by John C. Short, of Cleves, Ohio; The Garden—Destruction of Peaches and Grapes by Severe Frost—The Osage Orange—Instructions for Fishermen by Col. James Fenwick, concluded; Clearing Places for Seine Lading, Putting up Fish, Tides, Changes and Full of Moon, &c.—To Make Apple Butter—Extraction of Sugar from the Seckel Pear, concluded—Foreign Markets—Editorial—Advancements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

POETRY.

THE SPARTAN MARCH.

The Spartans used not the trumpet in their march to battle, says Thucydides, because they wished not to excite the rage of their warriors. Their charge was made to the sound of the Dorian flute and recorders. The valor of a Spartan was too highly tempered to require a stunning or a roosting impulse. His spirit was like his steed, too proud for a spur.

Twas morn upon the Grecian hills,
Where peasants dressed their vines;
Sunlight was on Citheron's hills,
Arcadia's rocks and pines.

And brightly through his reeds and flowers
Eurotas wandered by;
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers,
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the hunter's choral strain,
To the woodland goddess pour'd?
Did virgin hands in Pallas' fane
Strike the full sounding chord?

But helms were glancing on the stream,
Spear-rings in close array;
And shields flung back a glorious beam
To the morn of fearful day.

And the mountain echoes of the land,
Swelled through the deep blue sky;
While, in soft strains, moved forth a band
Of men who moved to die.

They marched not with the trumpet's blast,
Nor bade the horn peal out;
And the laurel groves, as on they pass'd
Rung with no battle shout.

They wished no clarion's voice to fire
Their souls with impulse high;
But the Dorian reed, and the Spartan lyre,
For the sons of liberty!

And still sweet flutes, their path around,
Sent forth Eolian breath,
They needed not a sterner sound
To marshal them for death.

So moved they calmly to the field,
Thence never to return,
Save bearing back the Spartan shield,
Or on it proudly borne.

[From the Daily Courier.]

AUGUSTA, State of Maine, Feb. 1st, 1832.
To the Editor of the Portland Courier.

My dear old friend,—We are jogging along kind of slowly here; I guess we shall get through some time in the fore part of March. We should get through sooner, if there were so many lawyers here. But these lawyers talk too much. They keep some kind of a botheration going on all the time, and cause a pesky deal of trouble. I wonder if there is n't any way that the Legislature can contrive to thin 'em off a little. I was reading in a newspaper to-day how the Legislature in one of the western states passed a law that any body that fit a duel should n't hold any office, except lawyers.

I suppose they did that to encourage lawyers to fight duels as much as they could so as to get 'em off out of the way. I don't like the notion of any body's fighting duels much, but I don't know but it would be well enough for our legislature to pass such a law as this.

Some say the lawyers do a good deal more hurt than good in the Legislature, besides talking all the time. They say they twist the laws, that they make all up in such queer kind of shapes, and stick in so many thunderin' hard words, that nobody can tell what the law means after it's made. And they say the lawyers themselves can't tell half the time what it means till they go to court about it and ask the judges.

You know they said something in the Legislature to-day about turning out all the Sheriffs, and some of the Courts, and Criers and so on.

As soon as the sheriffs heard of this they tackled up and started for Augusta as fast as they could drive; and I guess they are in as big a pucker as ever you see, to try to stop that are business about turning 'em out. They did n't bring their bean poles with 'em, but I know 'em by the little hornets' nests they wear on the side of their hats. Their faces are as long as my arm, and they have a good many lobby meetings. I don't know how they'll come out yet.

One of the members to-day introduced an order to repeal an old law, so that folks could marry with the Penobscot Indians. What upon arth he did that for I can't find out, for they say he's a married man.

A. B. or P. S. I don't know which. I have just received the following letter from cousin Joel, my orderly sargent.—Its giv me a peck of troubles. I shall start this afternoon for Madawaska. I would n't fail of getting there in time to stop any hanging goin on, for all the world. If I can settle matters down there, I shall be back in a week.

In haste, your friend,
Capt. JACK DOWNING.

ORDERLY SARGENT'S OFFICE,
Madawaska, Jan. 28, 1832.

BY EXPRESS.

Dear Captain—I must again inform you of the unsoldierlike conduct of three of our privates, headed by the 2d 3d and 4th sargents. They did just what they did afore, only ten times as bad.

As for having a Court Martial, tis all nonsense, with all due respect I say it. I'm for stringing 'em right up. We have a president to follow—I think that

is the word the legislators make use of when they refer to something their successors did afore 'em—and I don't see why we can't hang 'em; there's just six of 'em. Besides, you can't leave Augusta at present to come east, for you may have to go to Mass. as bearer of despatches to Mr. Parks and to help him tell his story, 'cause I don't believe he knows any more about the boundary question than Mr. Netherlands did afore 'twas left out to him.

Now Captain, I would, with all due respect, recommend a remedy for future disorders in our camp. Stop our whiskey—it makes 'em dreadfully—buy one of them are little court martial books for each officer and soldier in our company—appoint the editor of the Age a school master, 'cause he made the book and knows all about it with a salary of \$3,000—(uncle Sam's able; they say he don't know what to do with his money, he's so near out of debt) make every officer and soldier in the company learn the little book by heart and say it to the master. You are such good friends with the President that you can fetch this matter about just as easy as a cat licks her ear. And this would make peace and harmony in the Republican party; at least I think the editor of the Age would enjoy peace and harmony as long as the three thousand dollars lasted.

Duty calls and I must close.
Your ob't serv't,
JOEL DOWNING, Orderly Sargent.

From the Maine Daily Journal.

MEASRS. EDITORS,

As the farmers of Maine are becoming somewhat awake about the growing of Hemp, and as many errors prevail respecting the best method of managing the crop; I cannot help asking a corner of your paper, to insert my experience in the business, as I feel deeply interested in whatever concerns our farming interests.

I am a farmer and have raised Hemp two years—have sowed it on several different kinds of land, and have satisfied myself that Hemp may be grown in Maine to almost any extent. I am aware that many have been unjustly prejudiced against this crop. I have heard some say, it is a very exhausting crop; others that it will grow only on one kind of Land, that will produce a good crop of corn. And I can also state with safety that it does not exhaust the soil more than corn, if so much.

I sowed my hemp on different kinds of ground, to ascertain which was the best adapted to its growth, and I found to my satisfaction, that a piece of gravelly, or strong upland, produced the best crop. The patch I sowed on my interval looked best when I harvested, but I found that both stalk and coat were very light, when compared with that which grew on upland. I found my Hemp grew well on all kinds of land I tried except a piece of about half an acre that was sowed on cold wet ground, which come to nothing. My experiments have convinced me that Hemp requires a dry soil. I would prefer upland, if it be in a state of cultivation;—and I would advise, that the land sowed with Hemp, be well manured, as no crop feels it so quick, or pays half the profit as a crop of Hemp, if good care be taken of it.

You will no doubt by this time begin to inquire how much profit I realized from my Hemp? To this question I answer, that my hemp, which grew on four different pieces of ground, averaged at the rate of 4720 lbs. of stalk after rotted to the acre, (excepting the half acre above alluded to) and I am offered \$25 per ton for it by one of the gentlemen belonging to the new Hemp Company in Livermore. Thus you see that an acre of Hemp if managed right is worth over fifty dollars. I sowed from two to three bushels of seed on an acre, but found two bushels to do best. When I find time you shall hear from me again; I will then give you a more particular account of my management of Hemp growing, than my time would admit of my giving in this.

A Practical Farmer:

THE CHOLERA.—A late London paper, which has at the seat of the cholera a correspondent of its own, asserts on his authority, that this destroying malady is a respecter of classes, if not of persons, that it attacks generally speaking, only the laboring or dissolute classes.

Medicus, a correspondent of the New York American Advocate, states that all the camphor, cantharides galangil, cajuput oil, cayenne or red pepper and oil peppermint, are in a course of commercial exportation from the country, and he fears that the cholera may assail us when we have no remedies.—*Bost. Courier.*

REVOLT IN JAMAICA.—A letter from Havana dated Jan. 14th, received in this city, says there was an arrival there from Jamaica bringing intelligence of the deplorable condition of that Island. The Negroes, 15,000 strong are well armed, had entire possession of the interior, desolating the Island with fire and sword.—*Boston Patriot.*

WANTED, in payment for the Observer all kinds of Produce.
Also—WOOD and BARK.

The Saturday Courier,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY WOODWARD & SPRAGG, PRICE \$2.00 PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE

This popular journal is printed on an extra size imperial sheet, of the largest dimensions. It contains twenty eight columns of reading matter, each column being equal to eight pages of a duodecimo book.

The publication of the COURIER was commenced in April last, since which time it has received a patronage so unexampled that more than seven thousand copies are now distributed weekly through all parts of the United States.—This fact, which has no parallel in the annals of the periodical press, will show the high estimation in which the Courier is every where held; and that the same ratio of increase will continue, may fairly be presumed, inasmuch as since the commencement of the present month nearly one thousand new names have been added to the subscription list.

The COURIER possesses advantages over all other weekly newspapers. Its immense size admits of the greatest possible variety, and its contents furnish an extensive, useful, novel, entertaining and instructive miscellany, comprising the different branches of popular literature, such as Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticisms, &c.; notices of the Fine Arts; Humor; Sporting Anecdotes; Sketches of life and Manners; Police Reports; Price current of the Grain Market; and Foreign Intelligence of the latest dates, and an abstract and summary of all matters which may possess interest for the general reader.

The Literary Department of the COURIER is watchfully superintended, and no article is admitted which does not possess positive merit. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS were paid for a Prize Tale, which was published in this paper on the 7th of January, and other inducements have been offered to secure original contributions. Among the voluntary correspondents of the Courier are Miss LESLIE, (author of several publications, which have been highly applauded by American and European critics); RICHARD PENN SMITH, the celebrated Dramatist, Novelist, and Magazine writer; Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, the accomplished author of the Prize tragedy, "De Lara," Miss BACON, the fair writer of the pathetic "Love's Martyr," &c. And many others whose names are equally distinguished; besides a number, whose productions under fictitious signatures, have elicited general approbation.

In the selection of Literary matter, the publishers of the COURIER have extensive facilities. Their exchange list includes the most valuable American journals; and among other periodicals which they receive from abroad may be specially enumerated. Bulwer's New Monthly, Campbell's Metropolitan, Fraser's Magazine, London Literary Gazette, Blackwood's, La Belle Assemblée World of Fashion, and the United Service Journal. Through their Agent, Mr. Willmer, they are also furnished with the choicest English papers, including the John Bull, Bell's Life in London, &c.

A portion of the Courier is appropriated to Sporting Intelligence, and particularly to that branch which relates to the Turf. Subjects of this kind are introduced as often as a proper regard to variety will admit. Descriptions of Favorite Horses, their pedigree, performance and appearance, accompanied with engraved likenesses, are occasionally given, in furnishing which assistance is procured from several distinguished sportsmen.

Police Reports occupy a share of attention: These are prepared by a skillful person, engaged expressly for that purpose; and as the materials are gathered from authentic sources, their general accuracy may be confidently relied on. In arranging them for the press the reporter combines faceliousness with fact, and so constructs the narratives, that in most instances they will be found extremely graphic and diverting, without the slightest sacrifice of truth.

In preparing the contents of the Courier strict regard is paid to news. All foreign intelligence, up to the latest dates, is invariably given; and whenever a press of important matter may require it, an extra will be published.—The summary of domestic affairs is more complete, correct and full, and embodies a greater extent and variety of information than can be found in any other paper, as in addition to a condensed statement of localities, a synopsis of passing events in all parts of the country is regularly prepared and published.

In order that those who love to laugh may find matter for their mirth, each number contains a melange of Humorous Subjects, some one of which is illustrated by an engraving, executed by a skillful artist.

The Editorial Department embraces reviews of new publications; notices of the fine arts &c, remarks on general topics; descriptions of public improvements, amusements, &c.; discussions of suitable subjects, dramatic criticisms,

&c. This department has been, and will continue to be, conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence.—Whatever comes fairly within observation, shall be fairly dealt with, and no station or influence will deter the prompt and decided expression of unbiased opinion.

In fine the Saturday Courier professes to be the largest, cheapest, most diversified, entertaining and instructive weekly newspaper issued from the American press. The publishers claim for its contents a character of vigorous originality, judicious selection, extensive variety, and interesting detail; and they invite comparison with cotemporary publications.

PREMIUMS.

Persons procuring five subscribers to this paper, and forwarding the amount of a half year's subscription, \$5, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Persons forwarding ten subscribers, and remitting \$10 will be entitled to an extra copy, and a discount of ten per cent.

Persons forwarding fifteen subscribers and 15 dollars, will be entitled to an extra copy of the paper and a copy of Lord Byron's Works, Sir Walter Scott's Works, or any other work of a similar character and value, which may be preferred.

Uncurrent notes of solvent banks, received at par.—Address, free of postage, WOODWARD & SPRAGG, No. 112 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WHITMORE HAS recently received (at the old stand of HOS. HARRIS,) Corner of Exchange and Middle Streets,

a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

SUCH AS
Blue, Black, Mixed, Brown, Olive Brown, Green & Mulbury LONDON, GERMAN, BROADCLOTHS, AND AMERICAN
Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES; SATINETTS; Bombazettes—Circassians; English, French and German MERINO'S; English and American FLANNELS; Real Goat's Hair; Imitation & Plaid; Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—Dark and Light CALICOES of every description.
Changeable Gros de Nap Gros de Warsaw Bl'k, Blue Bl'k Gros de Berlin Gros de Swiss
Bl'k Twill d Synchaw CANTON CRAPES—Rich Gauze, Crapes, Palmyreen, Bagdad, Thibet and Crapes Rich Bonnet Ribbons; Italian Crapes—Green Barriage; Barriage Veils—English double ground bl'k Silk veils; Black and white 4 4 & 5 4 Bobinet Lace; Thread and Bobinet Edgings—Quillings—Long Lams—Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric, Imitation, Silk Cotton Flags, and Bandanna SILK and COTTON UMBRELLAS. Real Merino, Thibet, Valencia, Raw Silk, Cassimere and Cotton Russia and French Table cloths, 7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do. Gloves and Hosiery; Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,

Brown Shirts and Sheetings, Bleach'd do. Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.

The above articles, together with a variety of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment of genuine

Dutch Boling Cloths,

recently received from one of the best manufacturers in Germany, and warranted the best article imported.

He can also furnish the BURR STONE at short notice.

Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has established himself as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY, where he will build all kinds of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled and finished with neatness and despatch—Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece. WOOL CARDING MACHINES built at short notice, on reasonable terms and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD in exchange for work or for FURNITURE. Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 241f

"BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER," Published in New York by the former Editor of Zion's Herald and Christian Advocate and Journal.—Price, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year. Subscriptions received at this Office, where the specimen numbers may be examined.

Book and Job Printing NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HEALTH SECURED, BY THE USE OF THE HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of some Thousands of Cures.

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MORBUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or externally; DYSPPEPSIA, FEVERS, AGUE, INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER: YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS, and all obstructions to which the Female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of this fairer portion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS, to their untimely graves; SMALL POX, MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRAVEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRUCTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES, RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages; CONSTIPATED BOWELS; WORMS, SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN, KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEOUS DISORDERS; in short, every Complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names; as the HYGIENIC conviction is, that

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, from whence springs every Complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stream of life, the gift of Almighty power, to disencumber itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with which it has become commixed, through the negligence of parents; the ignorance or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the vicious, or gormandizing propensities of us all.

THIS valuable Medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are ungenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can in no way be outdone. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact; and extensive use of them, has already verified its truth in this country.

These Medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, because they clear the body of its bad humors; they invariably too, procure a sound sleep. They are the safest and most efficacious Medicine to take to sea; preventing all scurvy, costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case) mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body; first calming, then curing all Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Nervous Affections, Irritabilities, and Restlessness from whatever source: complaints which have heretofore not been properly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and universal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.

The being cured of any disease, infirmity or sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure—perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; Old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries of other medicines. They only require to be persevered in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will always come off well;—when a disease is obstinate, patients do not take doses large enough,

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the only authorized Agent for this County, and every box sold by him is warranted to be direct from London. Certificates of cures may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Norway Village, Sept. 20, 1831. 15 1/2